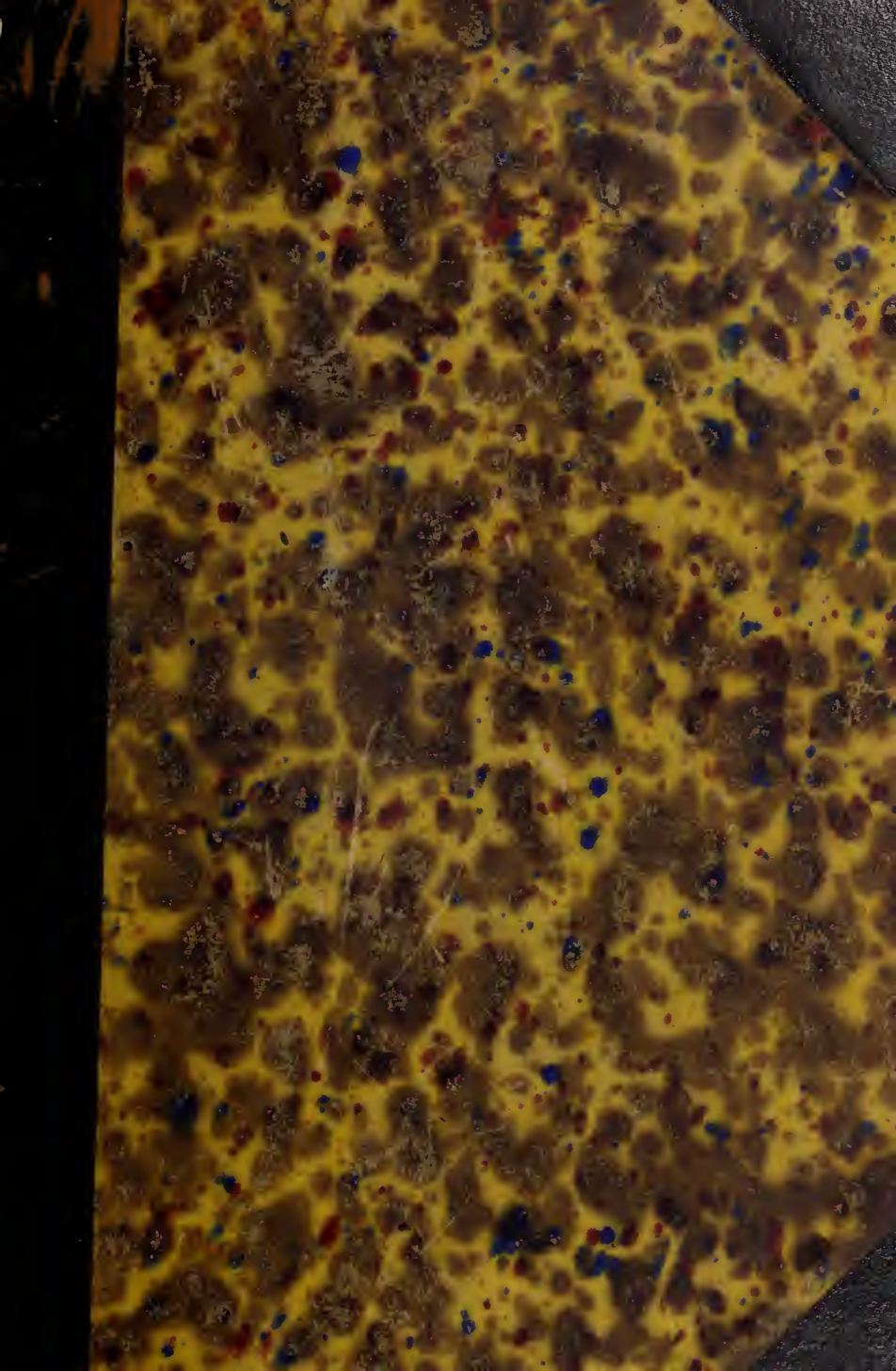
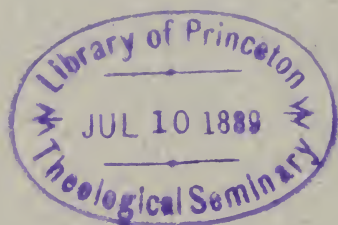






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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Presented January 17, 1882.

Grateful to God for past success in this important enterprise, and hopeful of greater triumphs in the future, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fifth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

The death-roll of the year has at its head the name of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, a man whose extraordinary career seems to have been designed, as few others, alike to lift men up to nobler levels, and to evoke a human tenderness whose touch makes the whole world kin.

Two Life Directors and two devoted friends and supporters of the Society, have also been removed by death since the last anniversary.

GEORGE LAW, ESQ., of New York, who rose from poverty and obscurity by untiring industry and energy to large wealth and influence, constituted himself a Life Director in 1855, by the gift of one thousand dollars, thus manifesting his appreciation of our beneficent operations.

During the entire period of the Society's existence, and in all the stations of honor and usefulness which the REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D., LL. D., of Connecticut, occupied, he cherished a deep interest in its high mission, and a warm sympathy with the people who, in humble spheres and through rough paths, have founded and built up Liberia. He was constituted a Life Director in 1840.

WILLIAM TRACY, ESQ., LL. D., President of the New York State Colonization Society, was one of its active counselors almost from the very beginning, and by his facile pen and his eloquent advocacy of its claims, helped to promote the great object in this country and the cause of education in Liberia.

In the decease of JESSE MEHARRY, ESQ., of Indiana, this Society, in common with many others of a similar character, is bereaved of an enlightened advocate and liberal benefactor. A bequest of five thousand dollars testifies to his continued devotion to this agency for the elevation of the colored race.

Not only in the circles of their acquaintance, but in thousands of hearts and homes, the memory of these departed friends is precious.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1881 have been :—

Donations	\$3537 00
Legacies	1606 11
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	854 00
Common school education in Liberia...	418 40
Interest and investments realized.....	1801 50
Other sources.....	2108 15

Receipts.....	\$10,325 16
Balance, January 1, 1881.....	17 49

Making the resources.....	10,342 65
The disbursements have been.....	10,280 12

Balance December 31, 1881.....	\$ 62 53
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The financial outlook of the Society is such as to call for sober thought and energetic action. The work grows, but the receipts have fallen off. There is need of those large personal contributions which have some times been received in the past, but which must become far more common if the work of African Colonization is to keep pace with the march of Providential events.

EMIGRATION.

Two companies of emigrants were sent by the Society during the year, viz : Fourteen persons by the bark Liberia, June 15, and thirty-eight persons by the bark Monrovia, Dec. 1. Many of these people have relations and acquaintances in Liberia, and their representations of its condition and prospects caused them to remove. They are industrious and enterprising, and of good moral and religious character.

The emigrants went from the following named places, viz : Sampson County, 1 ; Warren County, 4, and Concord, N. C., 30 : Columbia, 3, and Fairfield, S. C., 3 : Selma, Alabama, 6, and Ottawa, Kansas, 5. Twenty-eight were reported as communicants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, eight are farmers, two are house-carpenters and two are ministers of the Gospel, one of the latter being a graduate of Shaw University. All of them joined the vessels at

their own expense, after contributing \$487.00 toward the cost of passage from New York. They were amply provided for at sea and for acclimation at Brewerville, to which expanding settlement they promise to be a valuable addition.

"The Arkansas refugees," sent in May, 1880, are represented to be "pushing rapidly ahead." Their leader, Mr. Richard Newton, in reply to the question as to how he liked Liberia, answered: "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold;" and added, "We were told that we would not live here three months, but here we all are after many months, in good health, having lost by death only one little child, while during the few weeks we stayed in New York, we buried several of our number." Others of the "refugees" have written in glowing terms of their African homes.

In regard to the health of immigrants, Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., states, "I have lived in portions of the New England, Middle and Southern States, and for eight years practiced as a physician in what is known as the malarial district of the Arkansas and Mississippi valley. My residence and experience in Liberia convince me that the climate here is not so detrimental to health as that of many parts of America. There have been under my medication two hundred and five immigrants: only thirteen of this number have died, and four of these of consumption. The remaining one hundred and ninety-two have survived the acclimating fever. I have pursued my labors by night and day, through wet and dry, and have been confined to my room at no time beyond forty-eight hours."

A prominent citizen writes: "We have been receiving accessions within the last ten years of strong, industrious men, who are building up settlements that will live, and they are rapidly pushing toward the interior. They are enlarging their agriculture and are becoming self-supporting. In a few years, if such accessions are kept up, the people will be in a great degree self-reliant and self-expanding."

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-one years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,577, and a total from the beginning of 15,575, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,297 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION.

The following letter from Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University and a resident of Liberia since 1877, appeared in the *African Expositor*, of Raleigh, N. C.;—

" BREWERVILLE, March 7, 1881.

Dear Mother : I take much pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you that myself and family are well. I have been married now one year : have a fine son, will be three months old on the 30th of this month. I have three houses built upon my town lot, and am perfectly satisfied with my home in this country. This a great coffee country. I have one thousand coffee trees under cultivation and expect to put out fifteen hundred more in September. If you want to live in Liberia, you must write me a letter, and I will try and make provision for you to come. I am busily engaged every day teaching school and in working on my farm. This is a new country and at first it is quite hard, but when you get a start you can live better here than in America. I think you all will be satisfied in this country. Ever your son.

SHERWOOD CAPPS."

Mr. Ackrel E. White, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a teacher in the Mendi Mission, now in the United States for a brief season, writes to the *Southern Workman*, of Hampton, Virginia :—

" Having heard so much that was not true about the Republic of Liberia, I once felt as I guess most people feel who have not seen it, that Liberia is not what it ought to be, and that the name is more than the country. I still held this feeling even after I had been in Africa two years. I was very near the boundary line of Liberia, yet I had heard little more about the country than I did before going to Africa. This made me doubt the welfare of the Republic the more. About this time, Mr. Gomer, of the Shengay Mission, wrote me asking me to accompany him to Liberia, and as I was very anxious to see a country governed by colored men, I accepted his offer."

Taking the British mail steamer at Sierra Leone, Mr. White first visited Grand Bassa, with which and its citizens, he records his great gratification. He continues :

" We landed at Monrovia, where we were kindly received by all. The houses are large, most of them of brick, and are two and three stories high. We were shown around and taken to all the places of interest, including the coffee farms. We went up the St. Paul's river to some of the new settlements, and found the people hard at work and doing well. Most of them are farmers, raising sugar, coffee, peanuts, ginger and arrow-root.

" We were there during the coffee picking season, and it was a beautiful sight to look out on the farms and see the little coffee trees with the red pods of coffee, reminding one of a fine cherry orchard when the cherries are ripe. All the people seemed busy at work, picking, cleaning and drying coffee. We went to many of these farms

and found that every body who tried could make a living. We saw only two men from the United States who wanted to return to make it their home again, and truly I think (as I told one of them) that Liberia would be better if they were to leave. They were holding up the corners of the streets.

"The people have a fine country, and are trying to make it something. They have done extremely well in the few years they have been trying. After I had seen the true condition of the people, I was convinced that Liberia is the black man's home."

APPLICATIONS.

As a result of their freedom and enlarged education, the descendants of Africa in the United States are beginning to feel themselves straitened, and many thousands of them are convinced that in Liberia only will they find the sphere of their true activity. Applications to bear the precious treasures of science and religion, and to obtain homes in that Republic continue to press upon the Society. A few of these spontaneous appeals are presented, as follows:—

HELENA, ARK., *July 13, 1881.*

A company of 103 men desire me to write to you and say that they want to go to Liberia in the Spring. We expect to have five or six hundred dollars to help us to the land we hope to settle on. Please say what you can do for us. JOHN H. CARR, *President.*

GORDONSVILLE, KY., *August 6, 1881.*

Being desirous of emigrating to Liberia, I wish to be informed how and upon what terms I can get there. I would prefer going as a missionary, as I am a minister of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion. Please give me all the information concerning the case, and oblige

MATTHEW CLARKE.

NEWBERRY C. H., S. C., *Nov. 7, 1881.*

The colored people of Newberry Township, No. 4, are very much interested about going to Liberia. We are not able to take ourselves, and beg you to tell us what to do. We have 300 wanting to go as soon as we can. We cannot move without aid, and never will be able as long as the sun shines in South Carolina. Please help us. We are praying every day to the Lord to enable us to cross the sea to Africa.

W. C. METTS.

DEEP CREEK, VA., *Nov. 19, 1881.*

There is a party here desiring to embark for Liberia in May, 1882. Please give me full instructions for them. Not having the money to

pay for the voyage, can any provision be made for them? The people are diligent, honest, and religious. They want to leave this country because they can scarcely live here. S. H. TOWE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 4, 1881.

I am one of the prime movers of the Negro exodus to Kansas, having organized the first Migration Society in Mississippi. Many of us have been benefitted by the change. This is a good country, but it is too cold for the Southern Negro: consequently a large number of us have organized ourselves for the purpose of removing to Africa. We want to make this movement a great and successful one, and so will you be so kind as to let me know what your Society can do for us. GEORGE CHARLES.

FOX LAKE, WIS., Dec. 24, 1881.

I have a great desire to go to Liberia. I would like to know what is the least that the Society will charge to take my family, six of us, all told, of whom four are children, whose ages range from eight to two years. I may not be able to go before November next.

JOHN CARTER.

NAVAL SHIPS ORDERED.

The countenance and aid of the Government, which was first bestowed under the administration of President Monroe, has been again granted, and two men of war, the *Galena*, from the European Squadron, and the *Essex*, on her way from Norfolk to join the Pacific Squadron, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to visit Monrovia, "to manifest the friendly disposition of the American Government towards the citizens and Government of Liberia." President Gardner will be offered passage to such points of the Coast as may be necessary in the suppression of insurrection, if any, among the native tribes against the authorities of that Republic.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is flourishing and hopeful. The people are industrious, and instead of importing all the sugar and coffee consumed, as was the case a few years ago, there is a considerable exportation of these and other commodities. "Very marked progress has been made," observes the *Liberia Herald*, of August 17, "during the last decade. Nor has the advance been only in one or two directions. The man who went in and out among the laboring classes of our citizens ten years ago, who frequented the villages and rural districts, who took the pains to inform himself with regard to their condition then, and

contrasts it with their present circumstances, must be struck with the rapid advancement that has been made. This improved state of things has resulted partly from the fact that the people have addressed themselves more earnestly to faithful, diligent labor, and partly to the fact that their industry has been better directed.

“ We have remarked that the progress of which we are speaking may be seen in more than one direction. There has been a marked commercial improvement, first, in the largely increased value of exportations to foreign countries. An unprecedented quantity of palm oil, palm kernels, india rubber, camwood, ginger and coffee have characterized the shipments of the last few years. A legitimate consequence of this may be seen in the growth and improvement of commercial operations at home. The new and substantial warehouse of Messrs. G. Moore & Son, the elaborate commercial establishment of Mr. R. A. Sherman, just being completed, with those of Messrs. Dickinson, Worrell, and H. Cooper & Sons, not to mention the many others of which we have heard in other parts, give unmistakable evidence of activity and thrift in that department of industry.

“ Another evidence of real progress is to be found in the largely increased attention given to agriculture. Within the past decade entire neighborhoods of farming districts, covering many thousands of acres of land, have sprung into existence where before nothing but the spontaneous growth of the soil could be found. This statement does not apply simply nor mainly to the two new settlements of Arthington and Brewerville, peopled by immigrants just come into the country, but more particularly to the number of old settlers, Congoes and Aborigines, who have, within the last few years, turned their attention to farming as a business.

“ Another respect in which the progress of the State must be evident to every unprejudiced observer, is the attention that is being given to education by the citizens as well as by the Government. Some years ago nearly all the schools in the country, both for civilized and uncivilized youth, were sustained by foreign benevolence. Now the Government supports over fifty schools, besides which there is quite a respectable number of self-supporting day schools, wholly sustained by the parents of the children who attend them. We remember the time, and not a great many years ago, when in entire settlements and counties the idea of paying for the tuition of their children or even books for their use in schools, never entered the minds of parents. This was not considered an item of expense for which they had to make any provision. Now it is altogether different. The school tax, tuition fees, and money for school books, claim and receive

their place among the necessary expenses in almost every well regulated family.

“Go into many of our stores and even little shops in this town, and in the same apartment with American and English prints, cotton, shoes, &c., you see offered for sale the spelling book, reading book, slate, pencils, copy books, &c. This is a new feature in Liberian shop-keeping, and is a very striking evidence of improvement in the right direction. These shrewd shop-keepers, finding that there is a growing demand for these things, and that they can sell books as well as manufactured goods and provisions, have very wisely arranged a division of their capital to meet this demand.

“The ecclesiastical interests of the country also bear testimony to the progress of the material wealth of the nation. Only a few years ago the means for the support of our ministers and the building of churches were almost wholly the gift of foreign Missionary Societies, and the several Boards that were operating in this country at that time, expended annually about one hundred thousand dollars. Within recent years this income from abroad has been cut off, some Boards having ceased all appropriations to the missionary work in Liberia, and others that formerly appropriated from thirty to forty thousand dollars annually having reduced their appropriation to four or five thousand. Notwithstanding the ministry has been sustained, old churches kept in repair and new ones built by home contributions. To meet these new demands hundreds of dollars have been contributed where a few years ago there was none.

“If Liberia can be allowed to go on even at the present ratio, her progress in the next twenty years will be simply wonderful.”

ELECTION.

According to the Constitution of Liberia, the President, Vice President and members of the Legislature are elected every two years. The election which took place on the 3d day of May, resulted in the choice of President Gardner—to a third term—and the candidates generally of the party of which he was the chief nominee. The campaign resembled in many respects that which closed, in the preceding November, in the parent country of the African Republic.

The Legislature authorized a vote on an amendment to the Constitution, lengthening the Presidential term to four years, but the constituencies did not express themselves on it, and the law for the next two years, at least, will remain the same.

STEAMSHIPS FOR WEST AFRICA.

An auspicious movement in its bearing upon the future of this Society and of Liberia, is the formation in New York, in March, of a company for "the establishment of a line of steamships for passengers, mail and freight, between New York, Madeira, St. Thomas and Teneriffe, Cape de Verde, the Western Islands, the Canary Islands and the ports of the West Coast of Africa." Hon. William E. Dodge and other well known merchants and capitalists are incorporators. The capital stock is \$100,000, with the right to increase it to \$4,000,000. The President, Joseph W. Yates, Esq., of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, has been for many years engaged in the West African trade. Hundreds of the emigrants sent by this Society since the war have had passage in the sailing vessels owned and run by this old and experienced shipping house.

The recent impulse given to commerce from the Gambia to the Niger by the rapid development of industries—especially those pertaining to gold mining, the production of palm oil and the culture of coffee—gives promise of large trade between the United States and West Africa. The number of emigrants for Liberia will be sure to multiply with the increase of wealth and intelligence among the American people of color, and the improved facilities for reaching the land of their ancestors. Many of the prosperous among this class in New Orleans and other cities are turning their attention in that direction; and public meetings have been held and memorials numerously signed asking Congress to render substantial assistance to the proposed line of steamers.

The reinforcement of Liberia by industrious and enterprising black Americans would produce excellent results. It would enable that Republic to push its way from the seaboard into the interior, civilizing and controlling the dense native tribes, establishing a profitable traffic with them, and steadily developing the vast agricultural resources of its fertile soil; and it would cause a demand for manufactured goods which would keep the mills of the United States working at their utmost capacity, and every branch of industry would feel the impetus of the new market.

Too long have the citizens of America allowed the merchants of England, France and Germany to reap the rich rewards of the African trade. A whole continent lives in ignorance of the blessings of the most wondrous age the world ever saw, and the money to shower them upon the ignorant at a profit is lying idle, not knowing what to do. England, with a home population not so large as that of the United States, has not less than twenty-eight steamships running to

and from the West Coast of Africa, while only a few small sailing vessels are dispatched thither from this country. American policy with Africa is far below the measure of its abilities, and equally remote from its true interests.

EDUCATION.

The question of education for settlers and Aborigines is now engaging the earnest attention of the leading minds of Liberia. It is felt that education for that Republic is more important than it is for any other civilized nation. Its circumstances are peculiar. There are internal and external reasons that make universal education among the Liberians essential and indispensable. It is needed for healthful, inward growth as a republican, constitutional government, and for healthful outward growth as the citizens advance into the interior—that they may judiciously and safely absorb and assimilate the Aboriginal elements, Mohammedan and Pagan.

Never was there a better opportunity for a benevolent individual to be a lasting blessing to oppressed humanity, by founding in Liberia a seminary for the intellectual and moral development of a race of aspiring and anxious young women, whose power for doing good must depend on a system of training brought within their reach. May the time soon come when some one of large Christian heart will give or bequeath a portion of his or her bounty where it shall descend as an ever-flowing blessing to posterity, and be a memorial in grateful hearts more durable than granite or marble!

The three schools at Arthington and Brewerville, supported by this Society, are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. That at Brewerville, Rev. J. W. Blacklidge, teacher, has an "attendance of 42 boys and 43 girls, all promising scholars,"

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas has been in uninterrupted operation for the past five years, and under one very competent and faithful instructor. The number of pupils averaged about 60 the year round, mostly colonists, male and female. A new house has been specially erected during the past season for the school, part of the lumber and other materials having been shipped from this country.

The New York State Colonization Society continues to sustain the Fulton Professor in Liberia College, and it has also aided during the year, in various institutions in the United States and in Liberia, thirty-five young colored men in preparing for the Gospel ministry in Africa.

THE COLLEGE.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., who was inaugurated President January 5, writes cheerfully of the prospects for Liberia College. Professor Freeman is united with him in instruction, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, who has acquired a good reputation as a traveller and Government surveyor, is engaged as a tutor in mathematics, and will give special attention to instruction in surveying (field work) for which there will be increasing demand. There have been marked indications of desire among the people to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the College, and when it can be moved farther back from the coast, so as to relieve students from some of the expense and temptations connected with its present location, as well as larger opportunities for manual labor, which would be to some an advantage, it is expected that a great gain will be made. The College contains more students in both departments than ever before.

Under the date of November 23, Mr. C. T. O. King writes: "The examination of the Preparatory Department of Liberia College came off on the 14th inst. It was surprisingly satisfactory. The order, regularity and promptness of the students gratified every one present. President Gardner, the Secretary of State, and many prominent citizens were in attendance.

"The examination in the Collegiate Department took place on the 16th inst. The largest room in the College edifice was crowded. Persons from the rural districts whose sons and relatives are in the Institution, were eager and anxious spectators. President Gardner and Cabinet, Chief Justice Parsons, Mayor Fuller, the American Minister and other foreign representatives were present. The students were examined by President Blyden and Professor Freeman. President Gardner, in a speech at the close of the exercises, said: 'When I see such young men as these before me, I consider that Liberia's future is safe.' The American Minister delivered an address which elicited great applause. A striking feature was the presence of two Chiefs of the Vey tribe."

COLONIES THE HOPE OF AFRICA.

That the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY employs the most hopeful expedient for spreading the Gospel and the blessings of civilization and liberty over Africa, is shown in the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D., whose opportunities for observation during thirty-one years' residence on that Continent are unquestionable, and in whose judgment those who know him have much confidence.

“MONROVIA, APRIL 15, 1881.

“The bark *Monrovia* sailed yesterday for New York with a valuable cargo. She takes 150,000 lbs. of coffee, besides other products of Liberia. Another American vessel is now lying in the harbor receiving cargo. She will sail in a few days. Contrast the condition of things in *Monrovia* harbor in 1881 with what it was in 1821; and contrast the results of purely Missionary work on any part of the Coast for the last sixty years with the result of the work of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, during the same period. With all the labors and sufferings of foreign Missionaries and the vast amount of money spent during that time by Missionary Societies, you will find nowhere on this Coast, as the result of such operations, so large an amount of agricultural production, the result of free and civilized labor, and done by purely Negro hands and under Negro direction—the Negro, who it is said, will not work except under white taskmasters.

“Everywhere the Missionary by himself finds his work greatly hindered and often neutralized by the proceedings of unprincipled European traders. Here the demoralizing work of such men and their unhallowed impulses are regulated and controlled by civilized laws, and the work of civilization can go on. In some of the great oil rivers in Lower Guinea, the unlimited introduction of ardent spirits is killing out the natives before the eyes of the helpless Missionaries. I do not see how the missions now being established in Central and South-West Africa are to escape these influences. I fear that the same story of vast expenditures and like results must always be experienced in Africa where the Missionary alone attempts to carry on the work. I wish it were possible to convince the wealthy and benevolent friends of Africa in America that the most effectual way of opening up this land and civilizing its people is to penetrate the country from the points where civilized Governments hold the Coast, and by means of civilized Colonies extending into the interior.

“The two new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington, though not more than ten years old, have contributed a large portion of the cargo which the *Monrovia* has just taken away. I think if your commercial men, your statesmen, your religious men knew the work which the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has accomplished, especially within the last ten years, with two purely Negro settlements, they would not hesitate to adopt the theory and policy of the Society as the theory and policy of the Nation in dealing with Africa and the Negro. It has taken hundreds of men who were ten years ago producing cotton in the Southern States as serfs, and made them in Africa the proprie-

tors of land, the directors of labor and the producers of thousands of pounds of coffee, which they are shipping to America. And this it has done at a trifling expense, under tremendous disadvantages. Now, suppose that instead of the four thousand it has sent out since the war it had sent out forty thousand with the means to settle them on the highlands of the interior, see how much coffee would have been thrown into your market, and how much land in Africa would have been improved, and how many more of the Aborigines would have been brought under civilizing influences. But for the want of knowledge of and confidence in the Society's operations, your rich men and benevolent men allow hundreds of thousands of blacks to wander about from the South to the West, wasting time and energy and the best years of their life."

EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE.

We would by no means detract from the excellence of other Associations which adorn the United States or the world. Each must be regarded as important in its own sphere, yet that Society which is designed not merely to ameliorate the condition of the African in America by providing him a home in the land of his ancestors, but also to pour the radiance of Divine truth on a vast Continent, cannot be considered inferior in its importance to any other. Whether regard be had to the benevolence of its character or the benignity of its consequences, it is entitled to a position at least as prominent and to a patronage as liberal as any other which appears in all the ranks of philanthropy, patriotism and religion.

No part of the world has so strong a claim on the energies of the American Church and people at this time as Africa—especially its Western regions. America alone has the population available and willing to go up and possess it for God and the elevation of themselves and their race.

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is encouraged to press on with renovated resolution and zeal in the prosecution of its object, until the inhabitants of the "rock sing, and the shout is heard from the top of their mountains, that the kingdoms of Africa, and of the earth, have become the kingdom, of our Lord, and of His Christ: to whom be glory forever."

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1882.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, 4½ street: Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, in the chair.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., pastor of the Church, read selections from the 68th Psalm, and led in prayer.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read portions of it.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.

Hon. G. Washington Warren then addressed the Society, as follows:

Mr. President: The two powerful addresses, to which we have listened, recall to our minds those delivered in the past. In reference to one of these I offer a single resolution appropriate to the present time and which speaks for itself:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, holding its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening preceding the centennial anniversary of Daniel Webster, one of its life-long Vice Presidents, and remembering the last great service which that pre-eminent statesman and patriot nine months before his decease rendered in its behalf by presiding over its annual meeting thirty years ago, and by making an eloquent and masterly address, in which he clearly set forth the power and duty of the National Government, acting within the sphere and scope of the Constitution of the United States, to give it pecuniary aid toward accomplishing the great object of this Society—the colonizing of Liberia by those wishing to return to their fatherland—deems this a fit occasion to place on record its renewed acknowledgments to him and its appreciation of that illustrious life and character whose fame is indissolubly associated with the grandeur of the country and has added lustre to the National capital.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Rev. James Saul, D. D., it was ordered to be printed in the newspapers of the city.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building.

Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1882.*

The American Colonization Society met to-day at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., and Bishop William R. Nicholson., D. D., for their able, eloquent and appropriate discourses delivered at the Annual meeting last night, and that copies of the same are requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, for their kindness in giving its use for our Anniversary last night.

Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D. and Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year: who retired and subsequently reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Henry G. Marquand, Esq., of New York, as an additional Vice President, as follows:

PRESIDENT,

1838. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D.C.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D. Pa.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D.D., N. Y.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Ct.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y.
1869. Rev. S. Irenaus Prime, D. D., N.Y.	1881. Rev. Henry H. Garnet, D. D., N. Y.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1881. Rev. Henry W. Warren, D. D., Ga.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1882.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D. was appointed Chairman, and at his request, Rev. Dr. Syle led in prayer.

Mr William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, saying, "Detained by weather; will come to-night if it holds up."

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Mr Fendall and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported, through Mr. Fendall, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1882, viz:

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., *Arthur M. Burton, Esq. Edward S. Morris, Esq.

The following named Members were reported to be in attendance: viz:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Judge Charles C Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Nott, Rev. Dr. Addison and the Secretary were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also a list of the property of the Society, and a state-

* Not in attendance.

ment of Receipts by States during the year 1881.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Judge G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board of Directors.

Hon. Mr. Parker stated that at the suggestion of several Directors and in pursuance with our custom in the case, he had arranged for the members of the Board and of the Society, to call upon the President of the United States, to pay their respects, to-morrow as soon after 12 o'clock as convenient.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Morris and Rev. Dr. Syle were appointed the Committee.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from the following named Life Directors, viz: Dr. James Hall, Dec. 21st, Rev. J. B. Pinney, L. L. D., Dec. 22d, Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Jan. 10th, Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 12th, Rev. W. H. Steele, D. D., Jan. 13th, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1882.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at the appointed hour in the Colonization Building, President Latrobe in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Schenck.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Judge Nott, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct.

Mr. Morris, from the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg to report as follows:—

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that earnest efforts be made, in every judicious way, to increase the income of the Society by the employment of Agents, when likely to be advantageous, by circulars and by personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious. At the same time imparting required intelligence to the colored people looking to Africa as their home, impressing upon them the fact that in the cultivation of Liberia's fertile soil, they will reap a rich harvest.

Mr. Fendall, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1881, and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that no business had been referred to them which, in their judgment, called for action at this time.

Rev. Dr. Syle, from the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Education respectfully report that they learn with much satisfaction of the continued attention given to this subject by organized efforts in Massachusetts and New York, as also by earnest minded individuals who see and feel its great importance. Some of the schools recently established aim at gathering in the sons of native chiefs and instructing them in arts and agriculture as well as in book-learning, while, at the same time,

the Liberian Government is undertaking to establish a common school system, besides sustaining a Preparatory Department in the Liberia College. To this latter Institution great interest attaches as the existing model and practical exemplification of what local education can attain in the present circumstances of the Republic.

Your Committee would recommend the selection and support of well trained Negro teachers as a most desirable employment of any funds which may be placed at our Society's disposal for such purposes. And they judge it of the utmost importance that female education should receive special attention at this time. A Christian father at the head of a family of children whose mother continues a heathen, is not in the position to exercise the influence needed now in Liberia—influence for the Christianization and civilization of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report:—That they have never been more profoundly persuaded of the importance of the objects of the American Colonization Society. Liberia is no longer an experiment. The black man has proved his capacity for self-government. In the present state of the Republic we see a promise of a glorious future of prosperity, honor and usefulness. A wise and stable government, a healthful climate, and the gift of a fertile plantation, an ample livelihood for the industrious, and political equality for all, invite our colored fellow citizens to return to their native land. Here they are unhappy. Restive under their race-disabilities and anxious for their future, they are discontented and unsettled. The impression is wide-spread among them that America cannot be their future home. The development to which they aspire and of which they feel themselves capable, cannot be attained amid the palpable disadvantages to which they are subjected in a struggle for place and power with the dominant race of the world. Thousands of them are asking to be sent to Africa. These appeals come to our Society not from the uneducated and degraded, but from men of culture and character and noble aspirations. They are not here by their own will. This country has used them for its own aggrandizement. American prosperity is largely due to their labor. We cannot therefore, without injustice, nay, without criminal disregard of their sacred rights, refuse their demand for passage to the country from which they were forced in chains of servitude.

Your Committee therefore beg to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society, touched by the plaintive appeal of the Negro for restoration to his fatherland, and recognizing Africa as his true home and Liberia as the Providential arena for the working out of the high destinies of his race, do pledge itself to renewed effort to excite a deeper and wider interest in African Colonization, and to secure the means required by the exigencies of this great cause.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

A resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. Saul at the meeting of last year and laid over, was called up, amended and adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That this Society invites the attention of the friends of Africa to the propriety and necessity of giving earnest consideration to emigration, and to the education, civilization and Christianization of the people of the African Continent.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT GARDNER.

The writer of the letter below was a colored boy who was taken by his parents to Liberia from Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831, when eleven years of age, and he has not been out of Liberia since. He is now President of that Republic, and writes these words. They will be read with wonder, admiration, and also with intense satisfaction, by all those who love the colored race and wish its advancement.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 MONROVIA, *December 1, 1881.* }

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind and interesting letter of Oct. 29th., reached me yesterday, the 30th ult., just one month from the date of posting. Your congratulations on my re-election to the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia are gratefully received. It is a matter of no little gratification to me that the humble efforts being put forth by my administration to promote the interests of this youthful nation are appreciated by old and faithful friends of Liberia at a distance.

This is the anniversary of the day when, in 1822, the question was decided by cannon and garments dyed in blood, whether the returning exiles from the United States would be permitted to have a foot-hold in the land of our fathers. The material and physical odds were greatly in favor of our ignorant and misguided Aboriginal brethren, but the God of battle was on our side. He sheltered and favored us. One chased a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. The colony gained a firm foot-hold, and has since continued to govern this portion of Africa, according to the principles of pure Christianity and enlightened civilization.

The old feuds between us and the natives have passed away. As I write, the citizens are going to and fro, preparing for the festivities and rejoicings of the day, and the Aborigines are fully taking part in the congratulations. The sons of those who resisted us with arms are in line, carrying muskets and swords in the military part of the procession, and one of the Aborigines will be among the clergymen to take part in the religious exercises of the occasion. This is progress. But we are aiming at much more than this. We want the sanguinary memories of the day to be blotted out in a full recognition of the brotherhood and oneness of Colonists and Aborigines.

I have written a circular letter to all the powerful chiefs of the country as far inland as Musardu, informing them of the desire of the Government for their presence and co-operation at the meeting of the Legislature this month. The time will come when the native chiefs and communities of the interior will join us in celebrating the

day on which our pilgrim fathers landed on Providence Island, as the epoch which marked the beginning of Africa's regeneration. I am the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, and I am endeavoring, in my humble way, to so conduct the affairs of this nation, that when my time comes to pass away from earth, I may bear the intelligence to those who have gone before me, that not only the ship of state, which, in 1847, we launched in fear and trembling, is still afloat with timbers sound and spars unharmed, but that the Lone Star of Liberia untarnished, is pushing its way eastward—successfully achieving victories of peace even to the slopes of the Niger, gathering willing thousands under its elevating and hopeful folds.

Our schools, to which you refer, I am happy to say, are gaining in interest among the people. The masses are feeling more and more that education and liberty are inseparable, and they are rejoicing in their increasing privileges. Liberia College is a growing centre of attraction. The achievements of that institution during the past year have given general satisfaction, and I am anxious that the Government shall do all in its power to make it the University of this part of Africa. I trust that the friends of Liberia in America will come to the help of the College at this time. The experience of the past will guide us in the future. I want to see it developed to its utmost capacity. I believe in the dictum of Thomas Jefferson, "Make the University as good as possible, and the spirit of education will permeate the masses, in the end securing for them the highest possible attainments."

The American Colonization Society must feel greatly strengthened in its work. It has achieved what no other philanthropic agency in modern time has accomplished, and what, perhaps, no nation could have effected, viz: the giving to the Negro an independent home in the land of his fathers, where he has unlimited scope for development and expansion. Had Liberia been the colony of a powerful Government, political and commercial jealousies, and the purposes of party spirit, might have prevented the surrender of the colony to the absolute control of the colonists. Hayti had to fight for her independence. It is not practicable for Great Britain to give up Jamaica, or Barbadoes, or Sierra Leone, or Lagos. But the American Colonization Society founded a nation and continues to strengthen it in order to elevate a race and redeem a Continent. So God takes the weak things of the earth to confound the things that are mighty. May God bless the Society and give it increasing power in the eyes of the citizens and Government of the United States.

Yours respectfully, ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

PROVIDENTIAL IN ORIGIN AND MISSION.

The conviction is deepening and spreading that the American Colonization Society is providential in its deepest Christian sense, in both its origin and mission. And especially now is the hand of God opening the way for enlarged successes in its philanthropic work.

Such was the feeling expressed by members of the Society and of the Board of Directors at the annual sessions held in January. The Minutes of the meeting, with most of the papers then presented, are given in this number. Also, the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report. The addresses by Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee and Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D., were admirable and impressive in their presentation of the claims of African Colonization. These we hope to have enrich other pages of the *REPOSITORY*.

The prospects for the future progress of the work are bright and hopeful. The quality of the applicants for homes in Africa is improving in intelligence and material substance, and the agricultural and commercial developments of Liberia are increasing in quantity and value. The cause of education is also making marked advance in that Republic.

CALL UPON PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

On Wednesday, January 18, the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society called, as is its custom during the first year of every new Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to pay its respects to President Arthur.

President Latrobe introduced the members and stated the object of their visit. President Arthur responded; expressing gratification at the call, and said that he had always taken great interest in the work of the Society, which was, in his judgment, eminently practical. The interview was exceedingly pleasant.

DR. THEODORE L. MASON,

A Vice President of the American Colonization Society, elected in 1874, died at Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, February 12. A fearless friend of all who are unbefriended, an efficient and loving follower of Jesus, a man who united a careful and indefatigable industry and unspotted integrity, genial, generous and helpful everywhere, how can he be spared? But how high and holy and beneficent must be the service prepared for him above, since the Master who never mistakes, thought good to take him there!

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 1882.

It is intended to send as many emigrants to Liberia as can be provided for with the assistance of the friends of Africa and the African race, by the bark "Monrovia," which is expected to sail about June 1, from New York. A careful selection will be made from the thousands of applicants waiting to be assisted in removing from this country. Thirty thousand dollars for the current year could be advantageously used, and for this amount the American Colonization Society appeals to the friends of Christian progress in Africa.

AN EMIGRATION FUND is needed for the purpose of sending semi-annually, with the means of settlement, a well-selected company of thrifty emigrants.

AN AGRICULTURAL FUND is needed for supplying seeds and farming implements to the emigrants and settlers.

AN EDUCATION FUND is needed for the more thorough education of the youth of Liberia, on whom will soon devolve the task of conducting the Government.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The bark "Monrovia" arrived at Monrovia, January 13, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. They landed safe and well and proceeded to Brewerville, where they are to draw their lands and settle.

A leading member of the Liberia Government writes to this office as follows: "The new emigrants are a very promising set, earnest and enthusiastic. If you would send us a thousand such yearly and push them towards the interior as we are now doing, it would not take long to bring the whole of Soudan within the circle of civilized influences, and among the agencies of human growth and well-being."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN LIBERIA COLLEGE,

An erroneous statement was made some months ago in an African paper with regard to the teaching of the English language in Liberia College. This statement has found its way with unfavorable comments into several American papers. The Trustees of the College, at a meeting held January 5th, thought it necessary to authorize a denial of such report, and that the charge that President Blyden had ordered the Principal of the Preparatory Department not to teach the English language to the younger pupils is without foundation.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT MONROVIA.

Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General from the Government of the United States, arrived at Monrovia, in the English mail steamer *Nubia*, from Liverpool, December 22. He had been warmly received. President Gardner, in his inaugural address delivered January 2, referred to Dr. Garnet in a complimentary way, and paid an interesting tribute to his predecessor, Mr. Smyth.

Rev. Dr. Blyden, President of Liberia College, entertained the American Minister at dinner on January 4th, at which were present about seventy guests, including the Cabinet officers and the members of the Legislature, the Chief Justice, foreign Representatives, &c., &c., Dr. Garnet is stated to have been in his happiest mood, and to have made a most entertaining and instructive response to the address of welcome delivered by President Blyden. He expressed his agreeable surprise at everything he had seen in Africa, and as more than pleased with the country. He said that he believed great things were in store for Liberia, and that these were the beginning of good days for the Republic.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY LIBERIA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Liberia College, held at Monrovia, January 13, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the following named persons: Rev. John Peter Knox; Rev. David Agnew Wilson; Rev. James W. Horne; Rev. Alexander Crummell; Bishop J. Theodore Holly; Hon. John H. Smyth; Prof. Richard T. Greener; Prof. W. S. Scarborough, and Prof. H. R. W. Johnson. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. James S. Payne, ex-President of Liberia; and the degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Charles A. Pitman, and Mr. Alfred B. King. Mr. Pitman is a native African, and Prof. Johnson was born in Africa of American parentage.

WEST AFRICAN NEWSPAPERS.

We lately received by the same mail steamer at Liverpool, four newspapers printed on the West Coast of Africa, viz: *The Times*, of Lagos, the *Reporter* of Sierra Leone, and the *Liberia Herald*, and the *Observer* of Monrovia. The latter has for its motto. "May we discern, unseen before, a path to brighter destinies." These publica-

tions bear unmistakable evidence of intelligent editorial conduct. The following notice of a marriage is interesting :

"Two native Africans were united in holy matrimony at Mount Olive, on the Farmington river, Liberia. The name of the groom is Daniel Webster, and the bride's name was Harriet Beecher Stowe. The services were conducted by the Rev. James H. Deputie of the Methodist, and the Rev. Robert A. M. Deputie of the Presbyterian faith—both colored pastors."

From The New Orleans Republican.

THE EXTENSION OF OUR COMMERCE:

The marked attention bestowed on Africa, commercially, since that "Dark Continent" has been comparatively laid bare to the knowledge of Christendom, indicates the existence of an undeveloped wealth sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the most enterprising nations of Europe. In the race for the acquirement of new dominions and their national wealth, England and France give promise of repeating in Africa the fierce commercial and political rivalries and strife which they carried on for several generations in the colonial history of our country and Canada. The statesmen of these two mighty nations clearly foresee that unless the virgin wealth of the countries of Africa is developed and possessed, the industries and energies on which they depend to maintain their superiority in the family of nations will be restricted to narrow spheres and barren lands; for Asia has about given all that she has to the material greatness of mankind; practically, that vast continent has become effete. No other portion of the world, if we except our own continent, is left as a commercial customer for the crowded manufactories of Europe, and it may be taken for granted that the time is not distant when the United States will have need of the trade of this whole continent, or turn to find new fields elsewhere for the sale of her wares.

The gigantic efforts France is putting forth to secure a solid and extensive commercial foothold in the rich valley of the Niger, proves that she is thoroughly alive to the wants of the near future. Her projected railway from the southern limit of Algeria into the heart of Soudan, twelve hundred miles long, which was first undertaken during the ministry of Mr. De Freycinct, in 1880, is intended to flank the English on the west coast by taking away all the trade of the interior by rapid transit to the Mediterranean seaboard for export to Europe.

While European nations by this far-seeing policy are carving out markets for their future commerce, the United States, the most active and enterprising among all civilized powers, cannot afford to be indifferent. Our country is being rapidly populated beyond all parallel known in history. Our industries are becoming varied and increasing with the population. The countries south of us down to Cape Horn, are more of markets for European enterprise than they are for us, but even did we receive our share from South America, how long will it be before we will be crowded in that quarter? Is it not the part of statesmanship, while Europe is stretching out her hands to Africa, that land of vast commercial possibilities, that we also should hasten thither to compete with her in the future? Many of our wares which are in prime demand among the Africans are decidedly superior to those manufactured elsewhere. We want no colonies. we need no empire in that "Dark Continent" as do the countries of Europe; to them we leave that vain ambition, But we do want and we should extend our commercial intercourse with Africa, that we may reap with them all the riches hidden in that land of mysteries.

It is with sincere gratification we find that Senator Kellogg and some of the Louisiana delegation in the House of Representatives are alive to this matter, and have written to the committee in this city, which has been circulating the petition for a subsidized mail line to Liberia, to persevere in their good work, and when ready to go on to Washington, where the Senator and his colleagues will do all in their power to aid the project. The active sympathy and co-operation of some of the leading merchants of this city attest their patriotism and clear-headed business instincts.

Let us vie with Europe in extending our commerce into the tropics, and our commercial greatness will be insured beyond a doubt,

The following is a copy of the petition which has been already numerously signed in this city and state :

" To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Louisiana, would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to authorize the establishment of a line of mail steamships between a port of the United States and a port in the Republic of Liberia, on the West Coast of Africa, and to grant an appropriation adequate to support the same.

Your petitioners beg leave to state that the immense natural wealth of Africa, which is attracting the commercial attention of the

civilized world, is in no part of that continent more signally displayed than in West Africa.

For nearly thirty years that section has furnished a lucrative and highly growing commerce to two English steamship lines of twenty-eight vessels. American cotton fabrics and other articles of our manufacture, owing to their superiority, are in far greater demand than similar articles of European manufacture.

As the key to the rich valley of the Niger, Liberia must, in time, be the natural outlet of the commerce of West Africa.

Moreover, your petitioners would state that, as the Liberians are Americans by descent and in tastes, it would promote the growth and prosperity of that youthful nation; and finally prove a mutual benefit to both countries to be allied by steam communication."

TRADE WITH WEST AFRICA.

Mr. Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, spoke before a large and interested company of Boston merchants at the board of trade rooms, December 8, noon, upon "Liberia, its products and undeveloped wealth, and the present opportunities for trade with the West Coast of Africa." Mr. Morris needs no introduction to the Boston public, for he has been here a considerable portion of his time during the past two weeks presenting the cause in which he is interested, and the knowledge of what he has done and is doing for the people of Liberia, and through them of other portions of Africa, preceded his coming here.

Mr. Morris began his address by speaking of the form of government of Liberia, which is strikingly similar to that of the United States, and of the appearance of the settlements and customs of the people. He then turned to the subject of productions. Of these, coffee was named as the chief. The soil of Liberia is exceedingly rich, and the plant in a few years yields a profitable return. It grows wild in some places. Perceiving what a chance there is for money-making, men women and children have the coffee fever, and thousands of trees are being planted; but there is a sale for all coffee that can be raised, and American capital would find the country and the trade deserving of attention. Aside from the coffee interest, which is the backbone of the country, an extensive business is done in palm oil, camwood and limes—this fruit being valuable for the oil that is extracted from it, and in which, until recently, Sicily has had a monopoly. The camwood is so hard that the edge of an axe is turned if applied to it, but it fortunately happens that a mountain of steel ore stands near by, and here the

people find an implement with which they can fell the trees. In all these articles the trade is not by any means developed as it should be. The Liberians have not the resources to bring about such a result, and look to Americans to help them and substantially benefit themselves at the same time. In the interior, back of the Republic, is found the very flower of the Ethiopian savage tribes—men capable of accomplishing a great deal in the way of building up a trade, and apparently desirous of so doing. Mr. Morris urged his hearers to investigate for themselves and catch some of the chances for making fortunes which are now passing by unheeded. He exhibited specimens of native fabrics, and the loom with which they were made, and samples of coffee, palm oil, steel and other products. His address was interesting throughout, and received close attention.—*Daily Advertiser*.

From the New York Observer.

A YOUNG REPUBLIC'S PRODUCTS.

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1882.

A public address was delivered last evening in this city, in the State Capitol, by Edward S. Morris of Philadelphia, Liberia's Commissioner to the International Cotton Exposition, and also to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The audience was composed of whites and blacks, including about thirty colored students connected with a Baptist Theological Seminary in this city, and two of their white instructors. The chair was occupied by Dr. Miller, a former Senator of the United States, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Martin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Miller briefly sketched the progress of modern exploration and discovery in Africa, and referred to the deep interest felt by the whole civilized world in that immense continent and its population of 200,000,000.

Mr. Morris, being introduced, said the Republic of Liberia comprises about twenty thousand citizens,—American Negroes and their children,—and exercises control over a million or more native Africans. Its jurisdiction and territorial dimensions, by voluntary annexation, are continually extending. In area it is about six hundred miles in length by two hundred in breadth. In the interior, back of Liberia, lies the immense region of Soudan, including the Niger valley, the population of which is estimated to be ninety millions. Liberia is the gateway to this vast land and its people, through which light, knowledge, religion and civilization may be caused to pass and be diffused among them.

Mr. Morris reached Atlanta only a few days before the Cotton Exposition closed, but in time to make an exhibit of Liberian products.

This consisted of coffee, sugar, ginger, spices, indigo, palm oil, and soap made from it; camwood, native cloths, and specimens of pure steel ore in its virgin state, and hammered, without smelting, to a bar. A mountain of this ore exists in Liberia, like the iron mountain in Missouri. He showed the same things on the occasion of his public address, together with a small hand-loom, weighing less than two pounds, used by the natives for weaving cotton cloth, and a large package of samples of English cotton goods manufactured for the African market. These were furnished by the State Department to the Cotton Exposition. That branch of industry is now monopolized by England, but a wide field is presented for American enterprise, and our people ought to avail themselves of it.

The International Cotton Exposition has developed this fact, new and surprising to many, that notwithstanding the prodigious magnitude of the production of cotton fabrics by manufacture, more cloth is to-day woven by hand throughout the world at large than is made by machinery! The authority for this statement is Mr. Edward Atkinson, who, in an address delivered at the Exposition grounds, Nov. 3, 1881, affirmed: "There is a vastly greater number of people in the world who are to-day clothed in these hand-made fabrics, than are supplied with goods from our modern machinery. Almost all Asia still uses these primitive machines." Mr. Morris represented that the same thing is true of nearly all Africa. Intimately related to this fact and the small hand-loom which he exhibited that is used by millions in that continent, Mr. Morris states that he found in the Cotton Exposition an ancient, primitive machine used in the South before Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin. It is said to be more than a hundred years old. It combined three processes connected with the conversion of cotton into yarn for weaving purposes. By the first the lint was separated from the seed; by the second the lint cotton was carded into rolls; and by the third it was spun into thread, which was transferred to a loom and woven into cloth. Mr. Morris said he was charged by a large manufacturing company in Philadelphia to search for such a machine, and, if he found one, to buy it for a model, the object being to manufacture them on a large scale and sell them to the natives of Africa, with a loom attached for weaving cloth a yard wide, to be used in place of their little hand-loom that weaves only narrow strips four inches in width. It is confidently expected that this old, primitive cast-off American machine, forgotten and unknown, exhibited as a fossil and relic of former days, and completely overshadowed by modern, improved machinery for manipulating cotton, will invade, revolutionize and conquer Africa, and come into

general use among the natives of that continent. If this result shall take place, it will be one of the strangest, most unlooked-for, and most extensive fruits of the International Cotton Exposition.

Mr. Morris is a Quaker, and a fervent, evangelical Christian. He is laboring for the intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of the Negroes in Liberia and the regions beyond, as well as for commercial ends. He thinks a line of steamships between the United States and Africa ought to be established. England has twenty-eight steamers engaged in commerce on the West Coast of Africa alone, and she, as well as France and Germany, is earnestly striving to extend her trade in that part of the world. The United States should enter the list with these nations as a competitor for the benefits of Africa commerce, and also pour over that continent the blessings of enlightenment, Christianity and civilization.—J. H. MARTIN.

THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN 1881.

In a review of the present condition of the slave-trade and slavery, in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, it is stated that the Egyptian Government continually gives public expression of its wish to put down the slave-trade, and that Tewfik Pasha has more than once announced his intention of abolishing the institution of slavery throughout his dominions. Traffic in slaves is carried on in the Soudan and on the shores of the Red Sea, and slaves find their way from Central Africa to the households and harems of the Egyptians and Turks. It would seem that so long as domestic slavery is upheld by the Egyptian Government, slaves will be hunted in Central Africa and brought to meet the demand. Still, very much has been done within twenty years to limit the slave hunts of Eastern Central Africa.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has heartily seconded the English in suppressing the slave-trade on the eastern coast, and it is almost extinguished. On the Portuguese west coast of Africa "the present gun-boat blockade has been shown to be ineffective," and the plan of trying to stop the trade must be changed.

In Brazil there are still more than a million and a half of slaves, although a law went into effect in 1871 that all children of slaves are born free. This would require almost a century from that date for slavery to expire there, but its end is hastened somewhat by the freeing of slaves by many private persons. Agitation for complete emancipation is kept up in Brazil.

In Cuba there are now not less than 200,000 Negroes called "apprentices," who, under the law of May, 1880, are to be gradually set free, till in 1889, slavery will cease in Cuba.

Only by determined and persistent efforts can the terrible evils of the slave-trade and slavery be rooted out of Africa. The missionaries of the various Protestant societies of Europe have already done much to abate the slave traffic of Eastern Central Africa, and thus prepare the way of the Lord Jesus there, so that Christianity may take deep root in that land.—*Friends' Review*.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ESSEX, Commander A. H. McCormick, sailed from Norfolk, Va., January 6th, to join the Pacific Squadron. On the way out she will visit Liberia. The fighting at Cape Mount, in the northern part of Liberia, was confined to the natives of that region, until the Robertsport settlers, acting on their own responsibility, took an open and disastrous part, July 4. The authorities at Monrovia had remained neutral in the controversy, and they have just been invited by the belligerent chiefs to arbitrate in the interests of peace.

ASSIMILATION.—Hon. Wm. M. Davis, of Monrovia, ex-attorney general of Liberia, recently married Miss E.J.E. Seton, a native of the Grebo tribe, educated in the schools of the Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas. This is the first marriage of a prominent and influential Americo-Liberian with one of the Aborigines, and the influence, it is said, has been salutary in those communities.

THE LIBERIA INTERIOR ASSOCIATION,—A society has been formed at Monrovia having the name of the "Liberia Interior Association," and aiming at the development of trade with the interior, of seeking means of transport and beasts of burden suitable to the country, and for promoting the commercial, agricultural, and political interests of the interior.

TO PREVENT WARS.—The new governor of the English colonies of West Africa addressed a letter to the native chiefs on his arrival at Sierra Leone, informing them that, while the English government desired to maintain friendly relations with them all, it was determined to prevent any wars or acts of violence which should hinder the prosperity of the colonies, and entreating them to do all in their power to further the progress of civilization among their people, by protecting the travellers and traders who may pass through their territories on their way to or from the interior.

AFRICA IN A NUTSHELL, by George Thompson, formerly a Missionary to Africa and author of various works on Africa. Published at Oberlin, O., by the author, 1881. This manual of 56 pages, 16°, is full of valuable facts pertaining to the physical features, people, animals, climate and resources of Africa, with a condensed summary of missionary efforts and results hitherto achieved. It is good for those who cannot afford time for more; but better for those who can be incited by it to further reading and researches, and thus to generous giving, earnest prayers and self-denying efforts, to evangelize and save her 200,000,000 of degraded people.

REMARKABLE DRAWINGS.—While no trace of written language is found in Africa south of the equator, the Bushmen have a remarkable skill in drawing upon the sides of grottoes and upon rocks, figures of animals, men, scenes of dancing, hunting, and battle, and the art is cultivated even in modern times; for the Boers also figure in some of the battle scenes. The drawing of some of the figures is excellent.—*L'Afrique*.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1881.

NEW YORK. (\$120.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates & Porterfield.....	100.00	Donations.....	120.00
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. William Wendell...	20.00	For African Repository.....	5.00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$5.00)		Rent of Colonization Building.....	374.50
New Hampshire \$1. Connecticut		Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90.00
\$2. Maryland \$1. Mississippi \$1.	5.00	Total Receipts in December....	\$589.50

During the month of January, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (\$100.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$3.00)	
<i>Henniker.</i> Legacy of Mrs. Mary L. N. Connor, by Abel D. L. F. Connor, Ex:.....	100.00	New Hampshire \$1. Georgia \$1.	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$5.00)		Indiana \$1.....	3.00
<i>Concord.</i> Mrs. G. M. Barrett.....	5.00	RECAPITULATION.	
CONNECTICUT. (\$50.00)		Donations.....	55.00
<i>New Haven.</i> R. S. Fellowes, Esq..	50.00	Legacy.....	100.00
WISCONSIN. (\$12.00)		Emigrants toward passage.....	12.00
<i>Fox Lake.</i> John Carter, toward cost of passage to Liberia.....	12.00	For African Repository.....	3.00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	73.50
		Total Receipts in January.....	\$243.50

During the Month of February, 1882.

MAINE. (\$5.00).		<i>Lincoln.</i> Mary Davidson.....	2 00
<i>Skowhegan.</i> Mrs. L. W. Weston.	5 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$4.00.)	
VERMONT. (\$14.46.)		Maryland, \$2. Virginia, \$1. Mis-	
<i>Essex.</i> Annuity of Nathan		souri, \$1.....	4 00
Lathrop, by S. G. Butler, Ex:	14 46	RECAPITULATION.	
ILLINOIS. (\$40.00.)		Donations.....	45 00
<i>Champaign.</i> Mrs. Lulia Burn-		Annuity.....	14 46
ham, \$10. Wm. R. McKinley,		African Repository.....	4 00
Mrs. Hannah McKinley, each \$5.		Rent of Colonization Building....	168 00
Miss Mary Anna Finley, \$2....	22 00	Interest for schools in Liberia...	29 20
<i>Carbondale.</i> Miss Essie C. Finley.	10 00		
<i>Jacksonville.</i> Mrs. Sarah Capps,		Total Receipts in February.....	\$260 66
\$5. Cash \$1.....	6 00		

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

By REV. DR. E. W. SYLE, FINANCIAL AGENT.

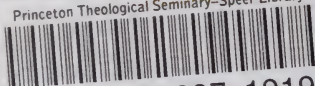
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Miss H. S. Benson, \$200. Arthur M. Burton, \$25. Rev. Dr. John W. Dulles, Anonymous, Mrs. E. Perkins, each \$10. Rev. Dr. R. M. Luther, Hon. Stanley Matthews, each \$5. John Welsh Dulles, Miss C. C. Biddle, Mrs. Syle, W. & P. Nichols, each \$2. Miss Freeman, \$1.....	\$274 00
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